rounded-reniform, 4–6 cm. broad, glandular granuliferous beneath, ciliate on the margins and less so on the veins beneath, mostly 7-lobed, the lobes broadly rounded-ovate, and dentate with broadly ovate teeth; stem leaves, if present, smaller and with more acute lobes and teeth; inflorescence rather narrow, branched below, the branches short; hypanthium obliquely campanulate, green, with the sepals about 8 mm. long; sepals unequal, the upper slightly longer, oblong, rounded at the apex, ciliolate; petals white, broadly ovate or spatulate, slightly exceeding the sepals, crenulate stamens as long as the sepals.

This species is most closely related to *H. scabra* Rydb., but differs in the more rounded lobes and teeth of the leaves, the more open and shorter flowers, shorter sepals, shorter, broader and pure-white petals.

Type collected on the northeast slope of Snowy Mountain, Pendleton County, West Virginia, opposite Simmons' farm, June 17, 1925, *P. A. Rydberg 9026* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

Explanation of plates

PLATE 1. *Aconitum vaccarum* Rydb. n. sp.

1. Upper parts of plant. 2. Basal leaf, *2/3, nat. size.* 3. Hood (upper sepal). 4. Lateral sepals. 5. Lower sepals. 6. Petals. 7. Stamens and pistils. 8. Stamens, separate, of different series. 9. Pistils, *nat. size.* 10. Young carpels, × 1½.

PLATE 2. *Heuchera alba* Rydb. n. sp.

1. Scape. 2, 3. Basal leaves, × ⅔. 4. Flower. 5. The same laid open, × 1⅓. 6. Petals. 7. Stamens, the uppermost ones longest, × 3.

A NEW PALM FROM THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA

JOHN K. SMALL

"It is also in the lower portion of this belt [Coastal Plain of Texas] (where the palm tribe is represented by the *Chamaerops Palmetto*) that the Palmetto attains a growth as gorgeous even as in the lower Mississippi; it extends on the Rio Bravo [Rio Grande] up to about 80 miles from the gulf."

"In addition to the Palmetto common to the lower portions of these two great rivers, . . ."* The reference to a gorgeous growth of cabbage-trees along the lower Mississippi River has

* Arthur V. Schott, in Report, United States and Mexican Boundary Survey 1[2]: 44. 1857.

been taken as a somewhat exaggerated statement, for the cabbage tree had not been collected from or otherwise mentioned as growing in the nearly one thousand miles of coast line extending from Saint Andrews Bay in Florida to the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas. Perhaps the extensive engineering operations along the lower Mississippi, a half century ago, exterminated the more conspicuous growths of this palm. The engineers in charge of the work there were, evidently, not botanists, else some record of the occurrence there, in addition to Schott's, would have found its way into print.

We now know that Arthur Schott's record should have been taken as an interesting clue for investigation. The clue was not followed up; but after a lapse of three-quarters of a century, this palm was rediscovered by mere accident. On the tenth day of last April, while driving from Point aux Herbes on Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans, Edgar T. Wherry and the writer unexpectedly came upon a grove of palms which evidently represent the kind referred to by Arthur Schott in the above quotation. To meet with erect-stemmed palms far out of the known range of any such plant was a great surprise. A first glance at the trees naturally suggested the cabbage-tree (*Sabal Palmetto*). A second glance indicated something quite different. This palm, although resembling the cabbage-tree in habit, is really related to the blue-stem (*Sabal minor*). As this discovery was the direct outcome of the interest and cooperation of Mr. Charles Deering, this palm may be known as:

Sabal Deeringiana Small, sp. nov. Tree up to 4 m. tall, the stout trunk often 1–2 m. usually soon devoid of the leaf-bases: leaves spreading in all directions, 2–3 m. long: petioles longer than the blades, stout; blades ample, suborbicular, deep-green, coarsely many-ribbed, the midrib stout, extending high up into the flat blade, the segments longer than the palm of the blade, filiferous: spadix erect or ascending, conspicuously elongate, up to 5 m. long, the branches numerous, short: sepals very broad, fully 1 mm. long: petals white, strongly involute, ovate, broadly so when flattened out, 2.5–3 mm. long: stamens 3–3.5 mm. long; filaments lanceolate or subulate-lanceolate; anthers ovoid, much shorter than the filaments, usually about 1 mm. long: drupes much depressed, 10–13 mm. in diameter, black: seeds much-depressed, 8–9 mm. in diameter, yellow until maturity, then becoming dark-brown.—Flat alluvial places, near Point aux Herbes, along Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana.

The salient characters separating *Sabal Deeringiana* from *S. minor* are the erect habit, the large trunk, the long midrib of the leaf, the broader petals and anthers, and the larger depressed drupe. Leaf-specimens were collected by the writer on April 10th, 1925. Flowering specimens (July 5, 1925) and fruiting specimens (November, 1925) were secured for us by Professor R. S. Cocks. The type specimens are in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden.

New York Botanical Garden,
New York

A NEW BELLFLOWER FROM FLORIDA

John K. Small

An endemic bellflower—*Campanula floridana*—has been known from Florida for many years, although it was not formally named and published until 1878. The earliest specimens were collected during the Seminole Wars by Dr. Leavenworth an army surgeon who records that they were "Found in a savannah not far from the scene of Dade's Massacre." This is a delicate plant with bright-blue starry flowers. Less than two years ago a second endemic species was discovered in the same part of Florida. It grows on the northern slopes of Chinsegut Hill about five miles north of Brooksville. This hill is said to be the highest point in Florida—reported as 366 feet altitude—and a historic spot, having been close to De Soto's trail in his northward march through the Florida peninsula. This bellflower may be known as:

Campanula Robinsiae Small, sp. nov. Annual with a slender tap-root and delicate roots: stem 1–15 cm. tall, very slender, simple or branched at the base and above, angled: leaves alternate; blades various, those on the lower part of the plant ovate to elliptic-ovate, 6–12 mm. long, those on the upper parts of the stem elliptic to lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, all with few remote gland-like teeth, or those of the upper ones entire: flowers on slender ascending or spreading axillary and terminal pedicels 2–6 mm. long: hypanthium hemispheric at anthesis, subglobose in fruit, glabrous: sepals lanceolate or subulate-lanceolate, about 1.5 mm. long, acute, glabrous: corolla rotate-campanulate, pale-blue, 7–8 mm. wide: lobes elliptic-ovate or elliptic-lanceolate, longer than the tube, obtuse or acutish, faintly veined: stamens shorter than the corolla; filaments subulate-filiform; anthers